

PEANUT TAXATION PENALTY ON HARDY SAYS GEORGE

Sidelights on Proposed Remedy for Present Evils Cast by Eminent Single Taxer in Address at Oregon City.

Henry George, Jr., apostle of single tax and democracy, arrived in Portland yesterday afternoon and addressed a very good sized audience at Oregon City last night. This afternoon Mr. George was in the city, speaking at the Heilig theatre under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., speaking on Tolstoy. Tonight he speaks at an open meeting of the People's Forum and the Henry George association at Women's Woodcraft building, Tenth and Taylor streets.

The son of the first proponent of single tax, Mr. George is a firm believer in both the fiscal and moral efficiency of the doctrine that but one tax should be levied for all purposes—and that that tax be placed upon land and not upon industry. He characterizes the present system of taxation as nothing more than a penalty upon hard work and a protection for monopoly and sees in the political changes of the times a breaking up of old party lines that will result in a great spread of popular government, bringing with it free trade, the single tax, and the general adoption of the main features of the "Oregon system."

Mr. George is a man of about 50, though he looks younger. He is rather short, has a dome-shaped head, partially bald and wears a short mustache and dresses plainly. He speaks direct and intelligently—without the tricks of the professional orator, but with the sincerity of the man who understands his subject and believes in its righteousness. From any point of view he is an interesting speaker and judge by his success with his audience last night, a convincing one.

Mr. George called the monopoly of the land the greatest and most dangerous of the monopolies of modern times. There can be no monopoly of the air or of the sunshine, he said, but there is of the land. Men speak of it as their property whether they refer to one square foot or one square mile or a county or a state.

"Here you have this beautiful state of Oregon upon which you could support in luxury—by luxury I mean the luxury that does not corrupt but that supplies all necessary comforts—one half the people of the republic. But imagine me owning the entire state of Oregon. I'd leave you free to use your own lands and to manufacture your own goods and to have your own arts and schools, but you do what I say in this, my Oregon, or you get out. If you owned the earth, you could do as you pleased with the land as you pleased until I didn't like it—then you could get off the earth."

"The earth is indispensable. When God made the world he made earth indispensable to our lives. We spring from it in the first place, from it it comes, and at the end we go back to it as our home. Show me the man who can do without land and I'll show you the man without a body. We do not all have to actually work in the earth. We are not all farmers, but on these primary vocations all of our work depends."

"People say to me 'Would you have us divide up the land? I do not want anything of the kind. It would not be possible to give each his fair share. The land is more valuable than any other land. It would be impossible to strike a fair division.' Every time that a child was born there would have to be a re-division because that child is just as much entitled to his share of the land as you are to yours."

MAIL CLERKS TO GO ON "STRIKE" IS THREAT MADE

Postoffice Department Places Ban on Proposed Union and Trouble May Follow—Federation of Labor Involved.

Chicago, March 18.—With 2500 mail clerks in the Chicago division of the post office service reported pledged to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and Industrial Union, a "strike" in prospect, it was declared here tonight that any attempt by the postoffice department to prevent the men organizing would fail.

There will be no "strike" in the usual sense of the word, for to strike in the government service under the regulations is equivalent to treason. But each individual clerk has the privilege of resigning and of demanding reinstatement at any time within a year. The mail clerks are planning to make their demands for better pay and shorter hours and a general improvement of conditions individually. Then they will have a year in which, whether conditions improve or no, they can demand reinstatement and obtain it. Captain E. L. West, superintendent of the Chicago division, admitted tonight that the mails are in bad shape.

"It is true," he said, "that mail is now heavier than it ever has been in the Chicago division. Last year our biggest day was 730,000 tons out of Chicago. This year it is nothing uncommon to handle 80,000 tons a day. The men run from Memphis and as far west as Pocatello, Idaho. The district includes a strip 1000 miles long. The places of the men cannot be filled by substitutes. They do not know the runs and would hopelessly mangle up affairs, but I do not believe my boys have any intention of striking."

Some men say, "You must get revenue from somewhere. If not from the tariff, then where? Why not the income tax? The income tax is better than the tariff because it does not protect privilege, but single tax is better still because it does not take away from the man who works, but upon all alike. In Vancouver, B. C. they have done away with the tax on buildings and as a result land is being improved there marvelously. You can tax the land speculators out of business and let the man who works have the land. If Oregon does this, the single tax soon her sister states will beat her in it. Canada is attracting 60,000 Americans a year now. You will soon see Washington taking the lead off industry and putting it on the back of monopoly, where it ought to be. But I am anxious to see Oregon take the lead in this, as she has in other advanced legislation for the public good."

Mr. George was introduced to the audience by W. S. U'Ren of Oregon City in a five-minute talk.

SEATTLE AND NAVY ARE NOT AT ODDS

Seattle, Wash., March 18.—Strong in denial of any discourtesy on his part and firm in the statement that if there was any discourtesy during the recent stay of the United States cruiser Maryland at Seattle harbor it emanated from Captain C. Gilmore, commander of the warship, as much as himself and not from the commander of the party company with the commander on the best of terms. Mayor George W. Dilling tonight explained the affair that has caused considerable comment in the past week.

Mayor Dilling said "Captain Gilmore never any officer under him called upon him officially while the cruiser was here. The explanation that the objection of two sailors from a roller skating rink was because of boisterous conduct and not because of the uniforms of the United States navy was satisfactory to Captain Gilmore, said Mayor Dilling. Captain Gilmore said the men were kept aboard the warship until the taking of a hurry order to sail and not because of any alleged discourtesy."

BOMBARDMENT OF MEXICAL DEGRUM. FEELS STRONG

Besieged Rebels Drinking and Their Wild Shots Strike Near American Posts on This Side of Line.

(By the International News Service.) Calexico, Cal., March 18.—Bombardment of Mexical with field guns started at 10 o'clock tonight. The Mexican federals are said to be within four miles of the trenches occupied by the insurgents. They are reported to be working and digging the border line in their advance. Two shells from field guns were heard to swish over Mexical and the reverberating boom of the shots were reported by Americans who came from the direction the federals are advancing.

The federal forces are probably the same which took Tecate and killed the wounded. They are believed to have been joined by an additional force from Ensenada and the two columns are bunching for an onslaught on Mexical at the break of day Sunday.

Rifle and pistol shots are constantly heard. Considerable apprehension is felt on this side of the line, for the accuracy of the fire with field guns had by no means been demonstrated, and fear that shells will alight and explode with deadly effect in Calexico is felt here. The rebels are not unprepared for conflict. They have been at work daily strengthening their trenches and rifle pits. They have excellent positions on the river bank, which is 60 feet high and absolutely perpendicular. One trail leads up the bank by which they can advance to enter the town. Another trail is under the Mexican American soldiers, who have seen the fortification, say that 400 men could not take the town in an assault, if the rebels stood their ground in any kind of order. With field pieces, however, it may be a different story. There are reports of protected guides in the river bank from a mile to two miles from Mexical where field guns could be placed and the town razed in a few shots without an open advance.

General Leyva and Berthold are with the men and an all night vigil is being kept up. The federals executed two captives of the Mexican army. One was Felipe Rio, formerly a saloon-keeper in Mexical. They were allowed no hearing, no trial, nor a chance for their lives, but were stood against their bodies were rolled into holes dug nearby and covered with a few shovelfuls of earth.

San Antonio, Texas, March 18.—Fears for the safety of Joseph Yves Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, were expressed here tonight when intelligence arrived that the insurgents are in force along the Mexican Central railroad, which Limantour is hastening toward the capital.

Passengers arriving on the Mexican Central today said that rebel outposts today rode into Saltillo in the state of Coahuila.

The northern border insurrections have penetrated and are on the line of the Mexican Central. The insurgents ordered the railroad officials to handle no more trains, threatening to dynamite trains and tracks if the order was disobeyed. The officials ordered pilot engines to proceed every night with the train. Limantour is said to be the most hated man in the Diaz administration and the insurgents would be delighted if they could capture him. His train was due in Saltillo at 5 o'clock this afternoon and since then no word has come from there.

WAR WITH JAPAN IS AN ABSURD IDEA IN OPINION OF CARNEGIE
New York, March 18.—"The man who fears war with Japan might as well wear lightning rods down his back to save himself from a stroke."
This was the statement made by Andrew Carnegie, in an interview today in which he decried the alarmist reports of Japanese designs against the United States.

GRANGE FAVORS RECIPROCIITY

Multnomah District Pomona Grange Favors Legislation Which Will Make Wider Markets for Products of the Farm and Tend to Equalize Values.

The Multnomah district Pomona grange is in favor of reciprocity with Canada as proposed in the tentative agreement between the department of state and the Canadian government. In acting on the matter at the regular meeting, Wednesday the grange said it was in accord with the agreement reached and favors the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to put it into speedy and effective operation.

A committee having the matter in charge of which J. J. Johnson was chairman, had made exhaustive study of the proposed tariff changes. The report covered many details of revenue collection as well as discussing the problem in its effect upon the public in general and the farmer in particular. It is in part as follows:

"In favoring the proposed agreement we are not unmindful of the fact that some of the most earnest members and high officials of our order are opposed to the same. Nor have we failed to appreciate the fact that the proposed agreement in many respects apparently, if not in fact, tends to invite keener competition in farm products by placing the same upon the free list. This will no doubt in time at least tend to cheapen certain articles of production. This fact, we think, is responsible for the opinion of those who have only casually examined the matter, and yet with all due respect to their opinion and judgment, in our opinion the great bulk of the people of our government and the majority of the farmers would be benefited by such reduction and such competition, although certain special phases of farm industries and production would be directly affected."

"We find by table A livestock shipped by the United States to Canada under the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, amounted to \$761,788, and from Canada to the United States \$1,249,855, thus making an excess of imports over our exports of \$487,067. Duties paid by the United States to Canada on such livestock there amounted to \$374,040, and by Canada to the United States \$172,492.55; the United States paying to Canada on account of such stock \$101,546.45 more than we received from Canada as duties. In the same instance, therefore, we feel that by placing such livestock on the free list would tend to reduce the price of stock and consequently cheapen the products and save to the United States the duties now paid to the Canadian government."

"We also find grains and grasses and various vegetables, under the new schedule, placed upon the free list. We also find that for the year ending March 31, 1910, produce sent from the United States to Canada was valued at \$5,907,351 and that sent from Canada to the United States was worth \$3,363,820. In the same instance, therefore, we feel that by placing such produce on the free list would tend to reduce the price of such produce and save to the United States the duties now paid to the Canadian government."

"We also find that fruits, fresh and dried, under the proposed agreement, are to be placed on the free list. We note that fruits sent from the United States to Canada during the period above mentioned were valued at \$1,617,319, and from Canada to the United States \$321,133. In other words, the United States shipped to Canada \$1,296,186 more than Canada shipped to the United States. The duties also paid by the United States to Canada prove to be \$343,042, and by Canada to the United States \$76,984, making an excess in duties paid by the United States to Canada of \$266,058. In this instance it is apparent that the fruit

GENERAL LUQUE'S FORCE POCKETED BY INSURRECTOS

Sanches With 800 Men Has 350 Regulars at His Mercy at Ojinaga—Theory of Limantour's Mission.

(United Press Leased Wire.) El Paso, Texas, March 18.—A dispatch received here tonight from Presidio, Texas, states that the insurgents under Sanches have General Luque and his 350 federal soldiers completely pocketed at Ojinaga, where the dispatch says, a fight has been raging since daylight this morning.

Colonel Dorantes, a federal subordinate, with 80 men, was lured out of town and then cut off from the garrison and forced to take refuge in a house a mile from Luque's headquarters. Sanches, with 800 men, has the garrison completely surrounded and cut off from supplies and every time the federals have attempted a sortie they have been beaten back.

The action of the United States in stationing a company of the Twenty-third United States infantry at the American end of each of the international bridges here, and also manning the Fourth cavalry on the river bank, remains unexplained. It was stated today that a report that Juarez was expecting an attack from the insurgents was responsible for the American troops' activity.

The hasty trip of Jose Limantour to Mexico is also causing considerable interest here and in Juarez. An army officer expressed the opinion tonight that Limantour was hurrying to Mexico City to try to persuade his government to withdraw from the reported Japanese alliance.

San Francisco, March 18.—Following the dismissal of the case charging him with bringing stolen property into the state, Charles A. Barrett, arrested in Salt Lake City in connection with the theft of \$6000 worth of gold bullion from the steamer Humboldt, was taken into custody by a detective from Portland, Or. The new arrest was made as Barrett stepped from the courtroom of Acting Police Judge Treadwell. He will be taken to Portland tomorrow where he will be charged with the same offense.

JAPAN GOING INTO INSURANCE BUSINESS
(United Press Leased Wire.) Tokio, March 18.—That Japan, in addition to conserving national resources, is doing everything in her power to increase her financial resources was shown today in the discussion of the government's plans for insuring private concerns against loss. The question was raised whether the government had the right to enter the insurance business. Criticism of the government's course is being made in several of the leading papers, notably the Hochi Shimbun. Incidentally, T. Takekoshi, editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, is quoted as saying that although the government claimed to have done everything to lighten the burden of the taxes on the people, in reality the war taxes remain in force, as heavily as ever.

BARRETT IS TAKEN AT COURT'S DOOR

JAPAN GOING INTO INSURANCE BUSINESS

"The committee therefore, after this careful consideration, has considered that upon the whole the proposed agreement will be of material benefit to the United States. We feel that the markets for our various products will be enlarged, that the prices of foodstuffs, lumber and other products will be reduced gradually; that the pleasant relations existing heretofore and now between the people of the two governments will be strengthened. We fully appreciate that both countries must generally compete with the European market, and practically the same European conditions.

"We also recognize the fact that the reduction of duty from manufactured goods has not been as great in many instances as on farm and other products, and this we feel is not strictly in accord with correct and just principles. At the same time the proposed agreement is upon the whole not objectionable to the farmer, and no doubt will in time when placed in operation cause the people to realize the necessity and the benefit to be derived from material reduction in the now existing tariff rates, by which we are very largely at least the great manufacturing interests of our country have increased so rapidly."

The report was unanimously adopted.

Augusta, Ga., March 18.—President Taft will, it is stated tonight, appoint Harvard Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university, a member of the commission to investigate the second class mail rates and recommend a rate at which magazines shall be handled. The members of this commission already appointed are Justice Hughes of New York, and former Solicitor General Maxwell of Cincinnati. While the president has not definitely decided to name Mr. Lowell, it is practically certain that he will do so, soon as he returns to Washington.

The president's vacation comes to an end tomorrow. He will leave at 8 o'clock in the afternoon over the Southern railway for Washington, expecting to arrive there at 9 o'clock. He looks better than he has for months. He has acquired a respectable tan and has lost the worried look that marked his countenance during the closing days of Congress.

This morning he played the last game of golf and won. He drove to a fishing club near here.

Professor Charles Edward Merriam, the Republican nominee for mayor of Chicago, was born in Iowa. After receiving degrees at the state university of Iowa and Columbia university he spent two years in Berlin and Paris. In 1900 he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago and has been there ever since in the department of political science.

WAR WITH JAPAN IS AN ABSURD IDEA IN OPINION OF CARNEGIE

BELEIVES ISLANDS POORLY DEFENDED

Washington, March 18.—That the present military force in the Philippines is inadequate in the positive conviction of Major General Wood, chief of staff U. S. A., it was learned today.

Exclusive of the men to man the coast defense, there are 18,000 men in the Philippines, General Wood believes 25,000 men the minimum force which should be permanently on duty there. This figure is based on the possibilities of an attack from the outside and is without reference to the force necessary to keep the Philippines in order. It also does not include the companies of Philippine scouts and constabulary. As an indication of the source of possible attack from which Wood believes the Philippines should be actively defended, it is known he has repeatedly urged American officers to study the Japanese language. Wood spent several years in command of the army in the Philippines and he yields to none in his knowledge of conditions there.

General Wood believes the minimum force in the Philippines should consist of nine regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of field artillery, six battalions of mounted artillery with the necessary signals and hospital corps men. That such a force will be sent to the Philippines if General Wood can bring it about is not questioned here.

Freshly ground coffee and camphor, to be used in the most effective, active and refreshing disinfectant for the air of sick rooms.

Greek, Slugged, Asks Warrant.
A fight between two Greeks at the Portland hotel last night, ended in the arrest of his assailant. On explaining the details of the affair he was asked a warrant. No names were taken.

DEMONSTRATION FOR GOMEZ IN CAPITAL
Havana, Cuba, March 18.—On the eve of the day of his patron saint, President Gomez was tendered a huge demonstration of respect by the residents of the capital tonight. Several thousand persons gathered in the Plaza de Armas, and city there were special illuminations. The executive received hundreds of gifts during the day.

Carnegie Men Being Cut Out of Steel Trust
(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.) New York, March 18.—The steady elimination of the Carnegie element from the steel trust, the most recent step in which is the dropping of W. B. Dickson as first vice president of the corporation, will result in the organization of a great independent steel company under the direction of the great steel makers in the world, according to a circumstantial and persistent report in the financial district today.

More of a Sinecure.
From the Kansas City Journal.
"An easy job with small responsibility."
"How about winding the clocks every week?"
"I might make that do. But what's the man with tearing the leaves off the calendars every month?"

NORTH JONESMORE WITHIN THE 3 3/4 MILE CIRCLE HOMESITES 50 X 100 \$600 AND SOME FOR LESS INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS OF TWO GOOD CAR LINES NO INTEREST—NO TAXES WHAT YOU GET 50x100 feet, all cleared. Leaving Nice Trees. Good Car Service. Cement Sidewalks. Cement Curbs. Graded Streets. Water Mains. Electric Lights. Telephone Service. Title Guaranteed. Payments Returned With 5 Per Cent Interest In Case of Death. WHAT YOU GIVE Simply the Price of The Lot Payable 2 Per Cent Per Month. There are two sections of Jonesmore. The south 240 lots are sold. The north section now open. GO OUT SUNDAY Montavilla cars at Third and Morrison to East 72nd and Ghan Streets. Umbdenstock & Larson Co. 288 OAK STREET. Both Phones.